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Improvements in Magnets and in Magnetic Garments or Clothing
for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of Disease or other
Complaints of the Human Body also applicable to the Bodies
of Animals.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

I GRANTHAM CARRON of 13 Westlands Road Clapham in the County of Surrey Medical Electrician do hereby declare the nature of my invention for "IMPROVEMENTS IN MAGNETS AND IN MAGNETIC GARMENTS OR CLOTHING FOR THE PREVENTION RELIEF AND CURE OF DISEASE OR OTHER COMPLAINTS OF THE HUMAN BODY ALSO APPLICABLE TO THE BODIES OF ANIMALS." to be as follows—that is to say.

My Invention has for its object improvements in magnets and in magnetic garments or clothing for the prevention relief and cure of disease or other complaints of the human body also applicable to the bodies of animals such as horses dogs cows and other animals by which I am enabled to convey stronger currents with a given weight of metal as well as to make the garments more elastic with a given weight than has been hitherto attainable, and by so arranging the magnets in such garments or clothing as to obtain a continuous current or currents through the garment or garments.

15 In making magnets according to my invention for the production of a stronger current with a given weight of metal with also increased elasticity, I form the magnets of a number of very thin layers of metal, whether they be bar, tubular, wire, ribbon or other magnets, *i.e.*, I take pieces of magnetized steel all of equal length with their poles placed upon each other thus building up a compound magnet with its north poles at one end and its south poles at the other.

20 The flexibility of magnets used in clothing is a most important matter and I not only obtain this but I also obtain increased power at the same time. But when magnets or parts of magnets are made exceedingly thin there is a great liability for them to take peculiar shapes during the process of hardening and to avoid that in some of the cases where they are large or exceedingly thin I form the said layers with corrugations or ribs upon them in such position that their flexibility is not very greatly diminished, these ribs or corrugations may be in various figures upon the face such for instance as a semi-circular rib at each end and circle at the centre or several lateral ribs. By these means I obtain maximum flexibility for a

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compound magnet so constructed with, say, four thicknesses would be much more flexible than a solid magnet as thick as three such layers in one.

These compound magnets are cut into a number of various shapes so as to work up into various shaped garments with the greatest advantage the object always being to obtain and maintain a continuous and circuitous current in some garments. 5
Some of these plates are cut in an oval shape others with circular sides and flat ends, others rectangular, others having parallel sides and rounded ends, others parallel sides of unequal length, others with the edges curved inwardly thus being narrower at the centre than the ends, others are the segmental pieces of two concentric circles, others have parallel sides and angular ends, others circular ends, 10
and sides hollowed inwardly. Some of these shapes are pierced with circular, oblong diamond or other shaped holes. These magnetized plates are then made up into various shaped garments the magnets being so placed as to give the maximum effect to each particular garment.

Take for instance a bandage:—The magnets may be formed into alternate 15
diamonds with a narrow neck between each formed by two rectangular magnets which would give general flexibility to the bandage and also stiffness crosswise which would require several different shapes of plates in its construction. Then the magnets may be formed into one or more triangles with in some cases the middle filled in with supplemental magnets of various shapes. Or the magnets 20
may be formed into round figures or one two or more circles of magnets or squares of one two or more lines of magnets but in each case one important point is that the magnetized plates whether compound or solid would be placed with the north pole of the one to the south pole of the other, in forming the various garments, Alternate circles formed of segmental pieces made by two concentric curves and 25
radial ends alternated with rectangular pieces also offer many advantages in making easy-flexible garments.

Dated 13 Feby 1884.

GEO. BARKER,
Agent for Applicant. 30

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

I GRANTHAM CARRON of N° 13 Westlands Road Clapham in the County of Surrey Medical Electrician. do hereby declare the nature of my invention for IMPROVEMENTS IN MAGNETS AND IN MAGNETIC GARMENTS OR CLOTHING FOR THE PREVENTION RELIEF AND CURE OF DISEASE OR OTHER COMPLAINTS OF THE HUMAN
5 BODY ALSO APPLICABLE TO THE BODIES OF ANIMALS. and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

My Invention has for its object improvements in Magnets and in Magnetic Garments or Clothing for the prevention relief and cure of disease or other
10 complaints of the human body also applicable to the bodies of animals" such as horses dogs cows and other animals by which I am enabled to convey stronger currents with a given weight of metal as well as to make the garments more elastic with a given weight than has been hitherto attainable and by so arranging the magnets in such garments or clothing as to obtain a continuous current or currents
15 through the garment or garments.

In making magnets according to my invention for the production of a stronger current with a given weight of metal with also increased elasticity I form the magnets of a number of very thin layers of metal whether they be bar tubular wire ribbon or other magnets *i.e.* I take pieces of magnetized steel all of equal
20 length with their poles placed upon each other thus building up a compound magnet with its north poles at one end and its south poles at the other. The flexibility of magnets used in clothing is a most important matter and I not only obtain this but I also obtain increased power at the same time. But when magnets or parts of magnets are made exceedingly thin there is a great liability for them
25 to take peculiar shapes during the process of hardening and to avoid that in some of the cases where they are large or exceedingly thin I form the said layers with corrugations or ribs upon them in such positions that their flexibility is not very greatly diminished; these ribs or corrugations may be in various figures upon the face such for instance as a semi-circular rib at each end and a circle at the centre
30 or several lateral, diagonal, or other shaped ribs leaving spaces between the ends of ribs to allow them to bend. By these means I obtain maximum flexibility for a compound magnet so constructed with say four thicknesses would be much more flexible than a solid magnet as thick as three such layers in one.

I also bind these compound magnets together whether corrugated or plain by
35 winding wire around them either crosswise or lengthwise. which has the double effect of keeping them together and also of greatly increasing the curative power of such magnets.

These compound magnets are cut into a number of various shapes so as to work up into various shaped garments with the greatest advantage the object always
40 being to obtain and maintain a continuous and circuitous current in such garments. Some of these plates are cut in an oval shape others with circular sides, and flat ends, other rectangular others having parallel sides and rounded ends. others parallel sides of unequal length, others with the edges curved inwardly thus being narrower at the centre than the ends others are the segmental pieces of two
45 concentric circles others have parallel sides and angular ends others circular ends and sides hollowed inwardly. Some of these shapes are pierced with oblong diamond or other shaped holes These magnetized plates are then made up into various shaped garments the magnets being so placed as to give the maximum effect to each particular garment. Take for instance a bandage or truss. The
50 magnets may be formed into alternate diamonds with a narrow neck between each

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formed by two rectangular magnets which would give general flexibility to the bandage and also stiffness crosswise which would require several different shapes of plates in its construction. Then the magnets may be formed into one or more triangles with in some cases the middles filled in with supplemental magnets of various shapes. Or the magnets may be formed into round figures or one two or 5 more circles of magnets or squares of one two or more lines of magnets depending upon the particular shape of the various garments being made, but in each case the magnetized plates whether compound or solid would be placed with the north pole of the one to the south pole of the other in forming the various garments. Alternate circles formed of segmental pieces made by two concentric 10 curves and radial ends alternated with rectangular pieces also offer many advantages in making easy flexible garments.

Having now described and ascertained the nature of my said invention for Improvements in Magnets and in Magnetic Garments or Clothing for the prevention relief and cure of disease or other complaints of the human body also 15 applicable to the bodies of animals. What I claim is :

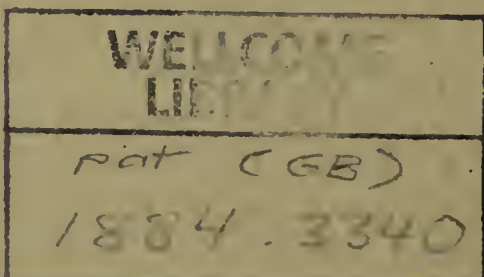
The construction of compound magnets made from several thicknesses of metal so as to be flexible and the improved arrangement so as to give increased curative power for Garments or Clothing for the prevention relief and cure of diseases or other complaints of the human body substantially as described and herein set 20 forth.

Dated 10 March 1884.

GEORGE BARKER,
Agent for Applicant.

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